

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of

Andrew THOMAS et al.

Serial No. Not yet assigned

Filed: herewith

For: COMMUNICATION OF NETWORK ADDRESS INFORMATION

:
:
:
:
:
:

Group Art Unit: Not yet assigned

Examiner: N/A



**CLAIM OF PRIORITY AND
TRANSMITTAL OF CERTIFIED PRIORITY DOCUMENT**

Assistant Commissioner For Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Dear Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of 35 U.S.C. 119, Applicant hereby claims the
priority of:

Great Britain Patent Application No. 0029024.7 filed November 29, 2000
cited in the Declaration of the present application.

The certified copy is submitted herewith.

Respectfully submitted,

LOWE HAUPTMAN GILMAN & BERNER, LLP

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Randy A. Noranbrock".

Randy A. Noranbrock
Registration No. 42,940

1700 Diagonal Road, Suite 310
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
(703) 684-1111
RAN:tmp



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

The Patent Office
Concept House
Cardiff Road
Newport
South Wales
NP10 8QQ



I, the undersigned, being an officer duly authorised in accordance with Section 74(1) and (4) of the Deregulation & Contracting Out Act 1994, to sign and issue certificates on behalf of the Comptroller-General, hereby certify that annexed hereto is a true copy of the documents as originally filed in connection with the patent application identified therein.

In accordance with the Patents (Companies Re-registration) Rules 1982, if a company named in this certificate and any accompanying documents has re-registered under the Companies Act 1980 with the same name as that with which it was registered immediately before re-registration save for the substitution as, or inclusion as, the last part of the name of the words "public limited company" or their equivalents in Welsh, references to the name of the company in this certificate and any accompanying documents shall be treated as references to the name with which it is so re-registered.

In accordance with the rules, the words "public limited company" may be replaced by p.l.c., plc, P.L.C. or PLC.

Re-registration under the Companies Act does not constitute a new legal entity but merely subjects the company to certain additional company law rules.

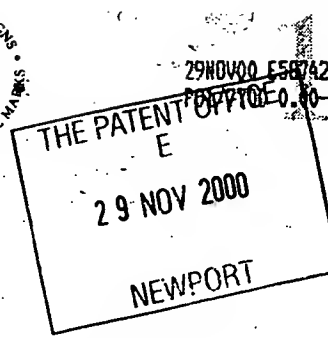


**CERTIFIED COPY OF
PRIORITY DOCUMENT**

Signed

Dated

24 JAN 2001



The Patent Office

Cardiff Road
Newport
South Wales
NP10 8QQ

Request for grant of a patent

(See the notes on the back of this form. You can also get an explanatory leaflet from the Patent Office to help you fill in this form)

1. Your reference	30004710 GB		
2. Patent application number (The Patent Office will fill in this part)	29 NOV 2000	0029024.7	
3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)	Hewlett-Packard Company 3000 Hanover Street Palo Alto CA 94304, USA Patents ADP number (if you know it) Delaware, USA If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation		
4. Title of the invention	Communication of network address information		
5. Name of your agent (if you have one)	Robert F Squibbs Hewlett-Packard Ltd, IP Section Filton Road Stoke Gifford Bristol BS34 8QZ Patents ADP number (if you know it)		
"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode).	496588000 792818200		
6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (if you know it) the or each application number	Country	Priority application number (if you know it)	Date of filing (day / month / year)
7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application	Number of earlier application		Date of filing (day / month / year)
8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer 'Yes' if: a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or c) any named applicant is a corporate body. See note (d))	Yes		

9. Enter the number of sheets for any of the following items you are filing with this form. Do not count copies of the same document

Continuation sheets of this form

Description	6
Claim(s)	2
Abstract	1
Drawing(s)	3 + 3

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents

Translations of priority documents

Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)

Request for preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77)

Request for substantive examination (Patents Form 10/77)

Any other documents (please specify)

fee sheet

11.

I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature

Robert Francis Squibbs

Date

28 November 2000

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

K Nommeots-Nomm

Tel: 0117-312-9947

Warning

After an application for a patent has been filed, the Comptroller of the Patent Office will consider whether publication or communication of the invention should be prohibited or restricted under Section 22 of the Patents Act 1977. You will be informed if it is necessary to prohibit or restrict your invention in this way. Furthermore, if you live in the United Kingdom, Section 23 of the Patents Act 1977 stops you from applying for a patent abroad without first getting written permission from the Patent Office unless an application has been filed at least 6 weeks beforehand in the United Kingdom for a patent for the same invention and either no direction prohibiting publication or communication has been given, or any such direction has been revoked.

Notes

- If you need help to fill in this form or you have any questions, please contact the Patent Office on 08459 500505.
- Write your answers in capital letters using black ink or you may type them.
- If there is not enough space for all the relevant details on any part of this form, please continue on a separate sheet of paper and write "see continuation sheet" in the relevant part(s). Any continuation sheet should be attached to this form.
- If you have answered 'Yes' Patents Form 7/77 will need to be filed.
- Once you have filled in the form you must remember to sign and date it.
- For details of the fee and ways to pay please contact the Patent Office.

Communication of Network Address Information

Field of the Invention

- 5 The present invention relates to the passing of network address information to and from network-connected devices and in particular, but not exclusively, to the passing of IP addresses.

Background of the Invention

- 10 Computer network addresses at their lowest level of expression are binary strings. For the IPv5 protocol that is widely adopted and forms a core protocol of the public internet, a network address is 32 bits long which is unmanageable for human verbal usage. Consequently, the so-called "dotted decimal" format is generally used for the expression (written or verbal) of IP addresses in the technical community. In this format, each 8 bits of
15 the 32 IP address is expressed as a decimal number in the range 0 to 255; each of the four resultant numbers is separated by a "dot" from its neighbour. An example dotted decimal IP address is:

128.10.2.30

- Even this format is unpalatable for the non-technical and therefore domain and machine
20 names are widely used for identifying sites, particularly on the public internet. Thus, the US Patent & Trademark Office public internet server is located at "www.uspto.gov" which is easily remembered by a human; however, before a machine can use this address to contact the US PTO server, it must first have the address translated into a numeric IP address by the Domain Name System of the internet.

- 25 The passing of network address information is often done verbally and, as already indicated, humans prefer to use the domain name form of address. However, verbal expression and recognition of network addresses in domain name form is a non-trivial task for machines and this hinders the adoption of speech interfaces for the passing of
30 addresses.

It is an object of the present invention to provide devices and methods facilitating the spoken communication of network addresses to, from and between network-connected machines.

5 **Summary of the Invention**

According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a device with network connectivity, the device including a speech subsystem for speaking the network address of the device in number form. The network address is, for example, an IP address which the speech subsystem is arranged to speak in dotted decimal format. For reasons of cost and simplicity, the speech subsystem preferably has only a minimum vocabulary required for speaking network addresses (for IP addresses in dotted decimal format this vocabulary comprises the ten digits and possibly the word "dot" or "point" and, for IPv6, also colons).

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a device for receiving and understanding network addresses spoken in number form, the device comprising an audio input transducer connected to a speech recogniser, the speech recogniser being operative to recognise a vocabulary substantially restricted to the minimum required for network addresses in number form.

According to a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a device for speaking network addresses in number form, the device comprising an audio output transducer connected to a speech synthesiser, the speech synthesiser being operative to speak a vocabulary substantially restricted to the minimum required for speaking network addresses in number form.

The minimum vocabulary may be supplemented with a few command words and the like to facilitate operation.

The present invention also encompasses methods of passing network addresses corresponding to the methods implemented by the foregoing devices.

Brief Description of the Drawings

5 A method and apparatus embodying the invention, for communicating IP addresses by voice, will now be described, by way of non-limiting example, with reference to the accompanying diagrammatic drawings, in which:

- . **Figure 1** is a diagram showing the passing of the IP address of a first device to a second device using speech to convey the address via a human user;
- 10 . **Figure 2** is a diagram similar to Figure 1 but showing the IP address being output visually by the first device to the human user;
- . **Figure 3** is a diagram similar to Figure 1 but showing the IP address being input by the human user into the second device using a keyboard;
- . **Figure 4** is a diagram showing the passing of the IP address of a first device to a second device using speech to convey the address via a capture device;
- 15 . **Figure 5** is a diagram similar to Figure 4 but showing the IP address being output over an infrared link by the first device to the capture device;
- . **Figure 6** is a diagram similar to Figure 4 but showing the IP address being transmitted by the capture device over an infrared link to the second device;
- 20 and
- . **Figure 7** is a diagram showing the passing of the IP address of a first device directly from the first device to a second device using speech.

Best Mode of Carrying Out the Invention

25 Referring to Figure 1, user 5 wishes to get two devices 10 (hereinafter devices A and B respectively) to talk to each other over the public internet 50 to which they are both connected. This is achieved by device A speaking its address to user 5 who subsequently repeats the address verbally to device B which then uses the address to connect to device A

30 across the internet (and, in doing so, pass device B's own address to device A).

More particularly, device A includes a register 11 that holds its IP address identifying uniquely its connection to the internet 50. Device A also includes a speech synthesiser 12 connected to read the address in register 11 and output it in speech form through loudspeaker 13, this being done in response to a user prompt received at user input interface (not shown) of device A. This prompt can take any convenient form such as a key press or clap of the hands. The synthesiser is arranged to speak the IP address in dotted decimal form and is given a minimum vocabulary for this purpose. For IPv5, this vocabulary can be restricted to the ten decimal digits and “dot” or “point” assuming that a number such as “128” is spoken as “one” + “two” + “eight”. Where the number is to be spoke as “one hundred and twenty eight”, then additional words are required and this is not preferred. In fact, even the “dot” or “point” word can be omitted provided an adequate pause is left between the four number groups of the dotted decimal address format. Thus with a minimal vocabulary, all IP addresses can be generated and spoken by the synthesiser 12.

15

Where the IPv6 protocol is also to be accommodated, then “colon” is also required as part of the synthesiser’s vocabulary.

The user 5 hears the address spoken by device A and repeats it, either immediately or after a delay, to device B. This device includes a microphone 14 feeding a speech recogniser 15. The recogniser is arranged to recognise a minimum required vocabulary corresponding to that used by the synthesiser (possibly with the addition of start / stop key words to start and stop address recognition). Provided the user repeats the IP address of device A clearly, and in dotted decimal form, the recogniser 15 can readily recognise the address and pass it to a communications block 16 which then uses the address to contact device A over the public internet.

25

Since the English form of the basic decimal numbers is widely known, it will generally be unnecessary to provide for different languages – using only English further simplifies the synthesiser and recogniser.

30

Figures 2 and 3 show variants of the Figure 1 arrangement. In Figure 2, device A does not speak its IP address but simply displays it on display 21 in dotted decimal format for the user to read and repeat aloud to device B which is still equipped with recogniser 15. In Figure 3, device A speaks its IP address as in the Figure 1 arrangement but now the user
5 inputs the address into device B via a keyboard 22 rather than by speaking.

Figure 4 shows an arrangement where the role of the user 5 in Figure 1 is replaced by a capture device 30. This device has a microphone 31 for hearing the IP address spoken by device A, the microphone feeding a speech recogniser (not shown) of similar form to
10 recogniser 15 of Figure 1. Recogniser stores the resultant IP address in internal memory (not shown) of the capture device. When commanded by the user 5, the capture device outputs the IP address in dotted decimal form by retrieving the address from its internal memory and passing it to a speech synthesiser (not shown) of the device 30, the synthesiser feeding a loudspeaker 32. The spoken address is received, recognised and used by device B
15 in the same manner as in the Figure 1 arrangement.

The capture device can be arranged to hold multiple IP addresses in its internal memory in which case appropriate selection means are provided for enabling the user 5 to select which of the stored IP addresses is to be spoken by the device.
20

The vocabulary of the speech recogniser and speech synthesiser of the capture device 30 are given the same restricted vocabulary as the corresponding elements of devices A and B.

Figures 5 and 6 show variants of the Figure 4 arrangement. In Figure 5, device A does not
25 speak its IP address but simply sends it, in numeric form, by a short range wireless link to the capture device 30 - in the present example, this link is an infrared link with device A being equipped with an infrared transmitter 33 and capture device 30 with an infrared receiver 34. Other forms of short-range wireless link, such as a Bluetooth radio link, can alternatively be used. The capture device stores the IP address and, when instructed,
30 repeats it aloud to device B which is still equipped with recogniser 15. Device A can be

arranged to continually transmit its address in numeric form in which case no user prompt is required.

5 In Figure 6, device A speaks its IP address as in the Figure 1 arrangement but now the capture device 30 transmits the address, on command, to device B using a short-range wireless link, again shown as an infrared link with the capture device 30 having an infrared transmitter 35 and device B and infrared receiver 36.

10 Figure 7 is similar to Figure 1 but shows an arrangement where device A speaks directly to device B without user 5 acting as an intermediary. This situation is likely to occur if device A and/or device is a portable device that has been brought close to the other device enabling one to speak directly to the other.

15 Many further variants are, of course, possible to the arrangements described above. For example, device A or device B may, in fact, have a much fuller speech capability for other reasons not connected with the passing of IP addresses.

20 Numeric addresses other than IP network addresses can be passed in similar manner with appropriate adaptation to the vocabulary of the speech recogniser/ speech synthesiser to take account of special characters (such as the "dots" and "colons" of IP addresses expressed in dotted decimal form).

25 The speech input / output to/from a device can be effected over a voice communication channel. Thus in the Figure 7 arrangement, the devices A and B need not be in close proximity but device A could be speaking over a telephone circuit to device B. Similarly, for the arrangements of Figures 4 and 5, the capture device could be used to play back an IP address in spoken form over the telephone line to device B.

CLAIMS

1. A device with network connectivity, the device including a speech subsystem for
5 speaking the network address of the device in number form.
2. A device according to claim 1, further including a user input interface for receiving a
prompt, the speech subsystem being operative to speak the network address of the device
in response to receipt of the prompt by the input interface.
- 10 3. A device according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the network address is an IP address
which the speech subsystem is arranged to speak in dotted decimal format.
4. A device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the speech subsystem
15 has a minimum vocabulary required for speaking network addresses.
5. A device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the speech subsystem
speaks the network address in English.
- 20 6. A device for receiving and understanding network addresses spoken in number form,
the device comprising an audio input transducer connected to a speech recogniser, the
speech recogniser being operative to recognise a vocabulary substantially restricted to the
minimum required for network addresses in number form.
- 25 7. A device according to claim 6, wherein the speech recogniser is operative to recognise
IP addresses spoken in dotted decimal form in the English language.
8. A device according to claim 6 or claim 7, wherein the device includes an output device
for outputting a received network address in non-speech form.
- 30 9. A device for speaking network addresses in number form, the device comprising an

audio output transducer connected to a speech synthesiser, the speech synthesiser being operative to speak a vocabulary substantially restricted to the minimum required for speaking network addresses in number form.

- 5 10. A device according to claim 9, wherein the speech synthesiser is operative to speak IP addresses in dotted decimal form in the English language.
11. A device according to claim 9 or claim 10, wherein the device includes an input subsystem for receiving a network address in non-speech form for output by the speech
- 10 synthesiser either directly or after storage and recall.

ABSTRACT**Communication of Network Address Information**

5

Many network addresses on the public or private networks (50) are currently expressed and passed verbally in domain name format because this is a much easier for humans than using a numeric address form. However, verbal expression and recognition of network addresses in domain name form is a non-trivial task for machines and this hinders the adoption of speech interfaces for the passing of addresses. Therefore, in order to facilitate passing addresses in speech form to and from machines, the machines (10) are enabled speak their addresses in number form with their speech synthesis and recognition vocabularies being correspondingly restricted.

15

(Fig. 1)

1 / 3

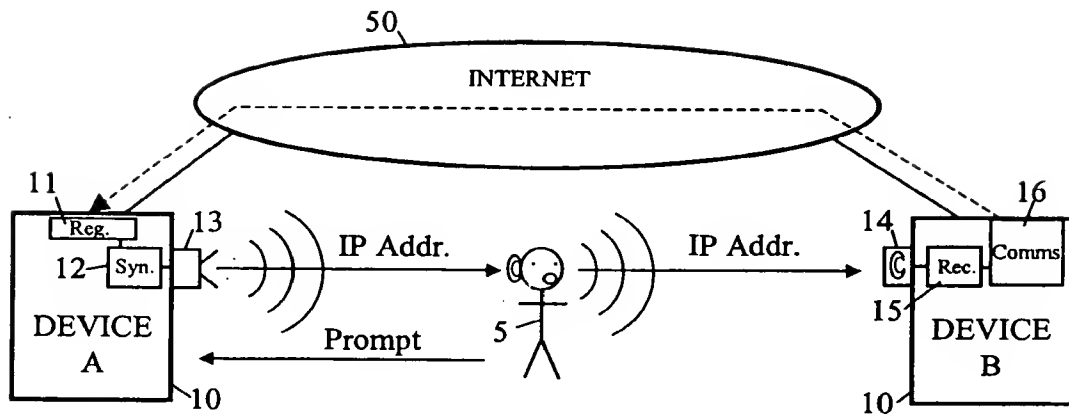


Figure 1

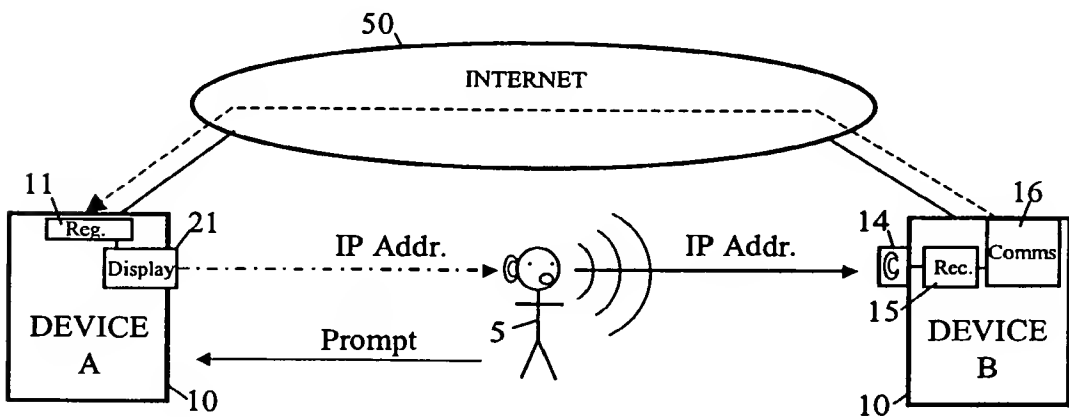


Figure 2

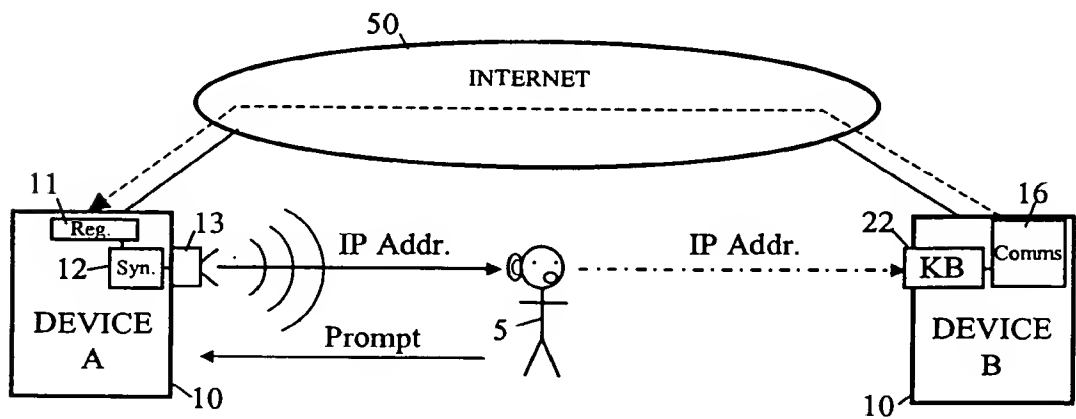


Figure 3

2/3

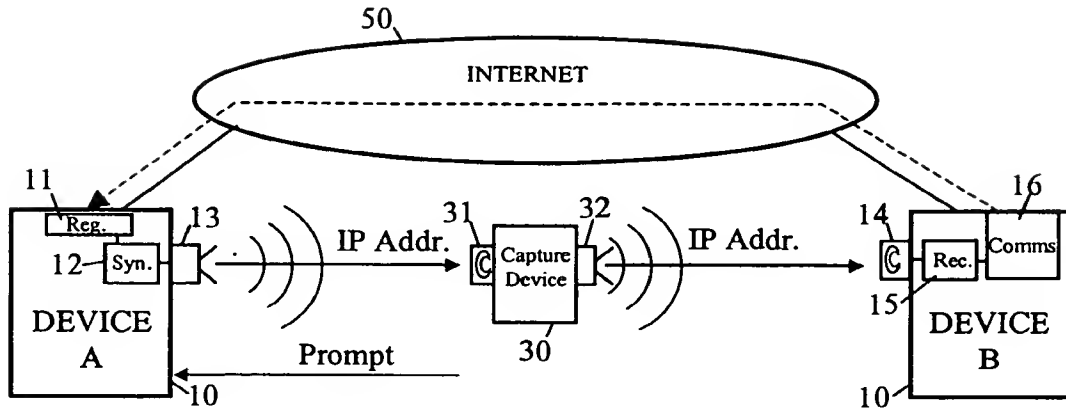


Figure 4

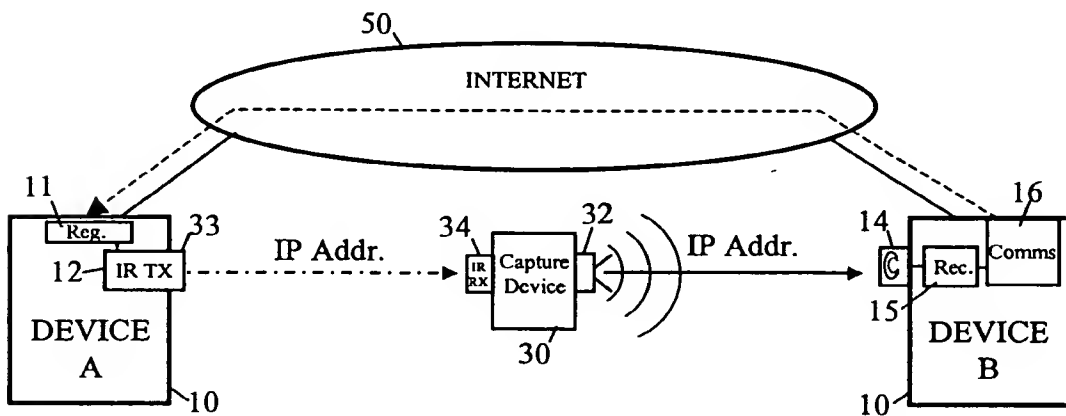


Figure 5

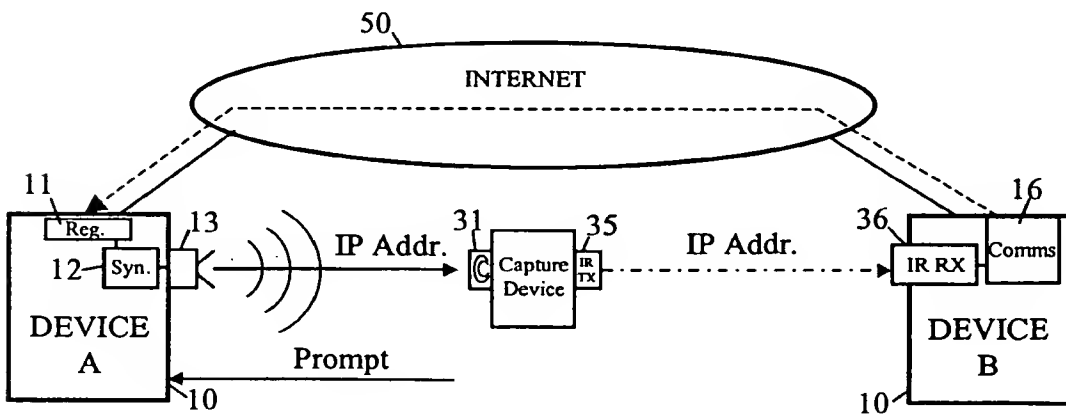


Figure 6

3 / 3

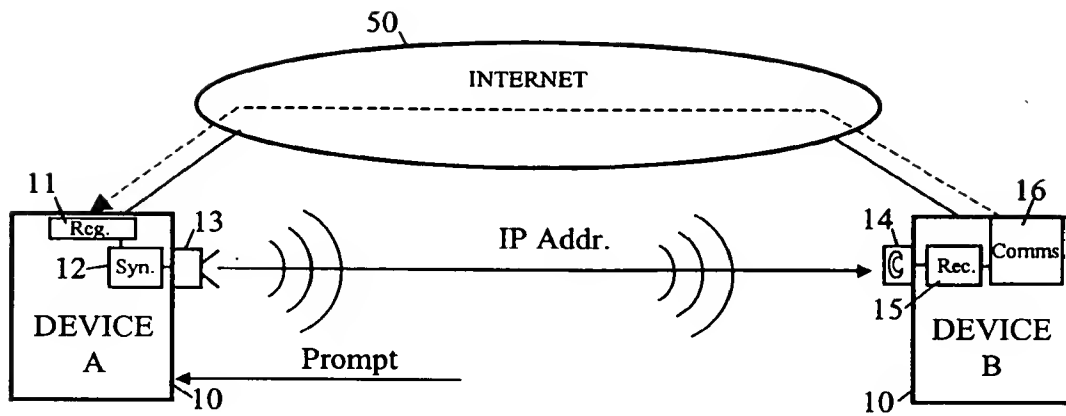


Figure 7